THE PUTNAM MURDER.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED.

The Railway Men on Their Defence-Damaging Admissions.

Conductors Travel Sixty-four Miles Per Day for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

Captain Bob Squires Explains Jourdan's Demand.

HOW CONDUCTORS ARE APPOINTED.

The Honest Conductor, Who Grew Rich at Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents Per Day.

"Well, damn 'em! Them newspapers can blow as much as they please; I aint goin' to risk my gizzard in any fight with passengers, drank or sober!" exclaimed a conductor on Friday night, on his down trip from Morrisania to Harlem Bridge.

The h-l you aint! Suppose a murder is done on yer ker, wouldn't it be better a heap sight to prevent it by gettin' yer back up a little, an' showin' you had some fight in you ?" suggested an extra driver, who, with a lighted cigar in his mouth and a car hook in hand, had just staggered through from the front platform to the rear and joined the conductor. "I be blowed," he continued, swinging his hook in the air, "If I wouldn't use this every time to protect myself being abused, and just to show the fellers that I'se awake and ready for 'em still; still, I b'lieve the papers ain't fair; they shouldn't publish all them letters abusin' ratiroaders without givin' our side a

A HERALD reporter, who, with a lady, were the only occupants of the car, heard the closing remark of the half-drunken driver, and decided to give the "railroaders a show." With this object in view, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, he started out to interview the officials of the principal car lines. The first visit made was to J. W. Smith, Superin-

THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD, whom he found at that early hour in the office.

actually attending to his duties. REPORTER-Mr. Smith, the recent tragedy on the Broadway line has excited the public, and, unduly perhaps, the railway companies are censured.

come from the HESALD to talk with you. Mr. Smith-Well, I'm glad to see you. The letters to the papers have much to say about

POLITICAL INFLUENCE in the appointment of conductors. This is not a political road. When we have vacancies we ap. point no one who does not come to us with good let-ters of recommendation. I will not appoint a man on letters of politicians unless compelled to do so. REPORTER-May I ask what you mean by being

compelled to appoint men? Mr. SMITH-Why, sometimes politicians will go to a director of the road and get a letter instructing me to appoint a man; but on our road this is a very rare occurrence.

REPORTER-And how are conductors and drivers appointed? Mr. SMITH-We make thorough investigation into

the antecedents of every applicant. If he proves to be a responsible man we appoint him, taking a bond of \$500 that he will faithfully perform all the duties and not steal the moneys of the company. In addition we administer

that is attached to the bond, in which he swears he will not steal, that he has never been discharged from another road and that he will not go into any

REPORTER-What is the pay of your employes, and how many hours do they work?

Mr. SMITH-We have about 175 conductors, who are paid \$2 25 per day. We have about the same number of drivers and give them the same pay. Those employes who have "swing cars" work about fifteen hours, with three hours off. Those who make the "straight runs" are employed from tweive and a half to thirteen hours. REPORTER-What is there in the statements, pub-

pel conductors to pay them certain sums to retain their cars? Mr. SMITH-That, as far as our road is concerned.

is untrue; but as far as it relates to some other roads is true. We have "oddities" here who have been conductors since 1869, and

ARE STRICTLY HONEST. The influence that gets them appointed cannot get them removed. If the man who is a good conductor is in danger of being discharged by the same influence that appointed him, we investigate the matter

REPORTER-But are they not, more or less, appointed through the influence of ward politicians? Mr. Smirn-No, sir. If you came to me with letters endorsing you I would as quickly appoint you as if the Mayor of the city asked an appointment for

REPORTER-But, Mr. Smith, it is charged that

SYSTEMATIC STEALINGS ON CERTAIN ROADS. Can you speak of that?

Mr. Smith-The Broadway and Seventh Avenue road was notorious for stealings, in which all persons below the late Mr. Kerr, who was an honest man, but one easily imposed upon, participated. When Mr. Marshal took hold of it he endeavored to work a reform. Somebody run in six men upon me as "green hands," but I quickly discovered the fraud and discharged them. I know the road so well that I would never take a driver or conductor who had been on the Broadway and Seventh Ave-

Reposter-Then you think all your present conductors are honest.

Mr. SMITH-No, not all; but I will catch them. We had men appointed only last week. I think we have as good a class of conductors as are on any

road in the city. REPORTER-What are your orders to conductors relating to the expulsion of disorderly or dranken

cand.

Ear. Squires.—Well what do you want?

REPORTER—Information, Mr. Squires. I am from the HERALD.

Mr. Squires.—The HeraLD? Why, we have had had a dozen HeraLD men here strendy. (A panex.) However, sir, Mr. Dixon here is Superintentonic, and will take pleasarie in giving you want you want.

The reporter quietly took out his notebook, preparatory to questioning Mr. Dixon, when Captain Bob stepped into the breach as his cham,

The rook foy of The Modawk.

Elis the breach at Albany when there is a "danger high" out.

OH.
SACTHES-Well, what can I do for you, sir!
ONTER-Mr. Squires, how many miles do your
ctors travel per day, and how many hours do fr. Squings-These on the Harlem run travel

his others travel fifty-four miles and receive it 25 per day. The working time is ten and a half ours for all; but the whole time about twelve or narragen hours. The drivers receive the same pay.

REPORTER—Do you find much stealings on your

BIXTY-FOUR MILES AND ERCRIVE \$2 50 PER DAY;
Mr. SQUIRES We dischar 1882-199

to travel, that persons injured on the road are promptly taken to drug stores and cared for.

REPORTER—How about drunken men on the cars?

What are the orders?

Mr. SQUILES—I: is a common thing for men to

What are the orders?

Mr. Squires—It is a common thing for men to
Suiffy themselves with Lloude,
immediately enter the cars, and when the sunfi
works they are drunk and our employ's are expected
to put them of or call a policeman to do so. We
have our own detectives to protect passengers.

Reporter—How many, Mr. Squires?

Mr. Squires—Twenty.

Hepotites—Speaking of detectives, may I ask as to
your correspondence with
The Late superintendent jourdan?
It is said that you refused to permit the police detectives to ride free on your road.

Mr. Squires—Everybody seems to understand that
but the Heralls.

Reporter—How so? Superintendent Jourdan
read me your response to his application for passes
for the detectives on your road, and feit it keenly.

Mr. Squires—The facts are that during the Beethoven festival Mr. Jourdan wrote me a letter asking me for yearly passes for all the detectives. As
we carry, by actual count, free,

TWELVE HUNDRED POLICEMAN PER DAY,
Ideclined. You must know, sir, that the moment a
detective shows his pass the thieves spot him and
leave the car. I offered to give the passes for the
festival, but as he refused to receive them and
wanted every detective in the city to travel free, I
declined, and said

"LET THEM PAY THEIR FARE."

That, Sir. is the explanation of my failure to sustain the late Superintendent.

Mr. Squires made some other remarks on the subject, but in view-of the fact that honest John Jourdan is dead, they had better remain unwritten and
were better unspoken.

Superintendent Dixon—Why, str, we cannot be

ject, but in view-of the fact that honest John Jourdan is dead, they had better remain unwritten and were better unspoken.

Superintendent Dixon—Why, sir, we cannot be expected to furnish passes for detectives to ride along our line on business for individuals. The thieves know them well—ever; man of them. Their first business is to make themselve familiar with the features of detectives, and when they see them on the cars they will not work. Several of our conductors are vested with deputy sheriff's power. We put off our road by the aid of our private detectives from thirty to forty pickpockets per day.

Mr. Severies—We have, I think, the best class of men in the city, and we are determined to do all we can to suppress rowdyism, protect passengers and accommodate the public. On the 1st inst. we put on thirty additional cars, making two hundred in all, and at early morn and at might, when the working classes travel, run them half a minute apart. We are about adding another story to our general depot that will cost \$250,000, and accommodating 1,200 extra horses, will enable us to put on one hundred additional cars for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is to be of iron, with elegant towers, and when completed will favorably compare with vanderbill's new depot on Forty-second street. Mr. Squires, in conclusion, assured the reporter that before any conductor or driver was appointed his antecedents were closely scrutinized, and if he proved unworthy he was instantly rejected, even if he had the endorsements of the most distinguished politicans in the city, not excepting Mayor Hall.

A few moments later the reporter quietly entered the office of THE BROADWAY A'D SEVENTH AVENUE RALBOAD, and standing, hat in hand, awaiting a chance to see

the office of

THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILBOAD,
and standing, hat in hand, awaiting a chance to see
President Marshall, observed from in a distant corner
of the room in consultation with an applicant for
appointment as conductor.

appointment as conductor.

"WE WILL HAVE NO STRIKERS ON THIS BOAD; your papers may be all right, but before I give you an answer I shall make further inquiries."

The words were uttered without a knowledge of

the fact that

A chiel's amang you taking notes,

And, faith, he'll prent it.

And, faith, he'll prent it.

Waiting an opportunity when Mr. Marshall was disengaged, the reporter handed him his card. Marshall glanced right and left, and exclaimed, "You are from the HERALD, eh? Well, you heard what I said to that man. How do you like it?" REFORTER—"Rough and ready," Mr. Marshall; but I am in a hurry. I wish to speak of your management.

agement.

Mr. Marshall—Well, we are surfeited with appli-Ar. Makshall—well, we are surfeited with applications for the appointment of conductors; but before we put any on the road we send around to find out if the letters of recommendation they furnish are genuine, that we may avoid repeaters from other lines. If we find one has been on another line we clear him out instanter. They sometimes go down town and get letters from politicians; but we do not discover that they are disreputable men until some time after.

ime after.

THE WAGES PAID BY THE BROADWAY LINE.

REPORTER—What do you pay your men, Mr. Mar-

REPORTER—What do you pay your men, Mr. Marshail?

President Marshall—We pay conductors fourteen dollars per week and drivers fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents per week, as they have more work. The hours of working by conductors are actually about twelve. They make a trip every hour and a half, making six and eight trips per day. Our distance run by conductors daily are sixty-four, fity-six and forty-eight miles. Referring to cases of disorderly conduct or drunkenness on cars, let me call your attention to the following rule:

RULE II.—They will avoid taking into their car any intecent lacunage or improper conduct in their car, and should any passenger render himself obnovious by such conduct to other passengers in the car or refuse to pay the regular fare, they will stop their car, call the assistance of the police, and remove the offending person from the car unless upon request he will leave voluntarily.

This is strictly enforced by me. I have been on this road as president only about six months and have been especially careful to weed out unworthy men.

REPORTER—Mr. Marshail, is there any truth in

have been especially careful to weed out unworthy men.

REPORTER—Mr. Marshall, is there any truth in the decharation that on your roads the starters and superintendents olacximal the conductors?

Mr. Marshall—None whatever—at least as far as I know. The other roads shan't shove a man on who has been supped by them for disnousst practices.

At this moment a member of the Assembly entered the room and requested Mr. Marshall to appoint as conductor a good man. "Bring him in." exclaimed Marshall, "I will look at him." The Assemblyman retired and escorted into the presence of the President, a fine, soldierly appearing German, who took from his side pocket a packet of papers and handed them to the President. One was a letter of recomthem to the President. One was a letter of

dent, a line, soldierly appearing German, who took from his side pocket a packet of papers and handed them to the President. One was a letter of recommendation from Governor Burnsuic, dated May 2, 15tl, testifying to the Bonesty, sobriety and general good conduct of the applicant as a sergeant of the Second United States dragoons during a term of twenty years' service. It is needless to say that Mr. Marshall at once appointed him as a conductor—to enter upon his duties on Monday morning. The following is a copy of the Bonesty of the Bonesty

relating to the expulsion of disorderly or drunken persons?

Mr. Smith—These are our rules—They ar supposed to expetihem or call upon the policato do it. He park them or call upon the policato do it. Smith—anost assuredly. All he has got to do be to superintendent. If he pats himself "in a hole" by yielding to the demands of the driver he must remain in his power. We invarino, sized by honest conductors.

Superintendent Smith made other remarks that it would be injudicious to publish, perhaps, at the present time, and, is a sergeaut of police at this mome d caine in begging for a book of passes for the arratecizatio headquartare of Captain Boo was found in the cance of Superintendent was a pointena, the reporter what was to the arratecizatio headquartare of Captain Boo was found in the cance of Superintendent Dixon, and the reporter hanced him inserting the calmost of some applicant for appointment of the road of some applicant for appointment. The triple are reporter when was a pointed as a search that it is explanation was satisfactory, and the likely of the arratecizatio headquartare of Captain Boo was found in the collect of the road of the divertory read until the gentlemen was were engaged in examining the claims of applicants of appointment of the road of the first was trespassing upon your privacy, gentlemen.

Ween, leave and wast your turn," was the order from the same official who had sumed about hay-three and a Ball minutes by a stop water, Mr. Butler in one insunce calling upon the reporter to express an opinion as to the physiognomy of one molangamin, who and a large farmly to support. Later one porters applied, was severely catechised and passed the ordest, with the remark to Mr. Moore (the bland secretary). "Mark that man with a cross; we will investigate his connection with the Jersey roads." Finally the long looked for recease came and president father opened has been

with the Jersey roads." Finally the long booked for release came and president Butler opened his books and exhibited the records of the office, with a view of proving that the conductors of the Sixin avenue line were all honest, were casowing bed on \$2.50 per pay.

2nd never safered for any of the necessaries of life. A veneracie gentionan who was as-celated with him in the ordeal of examination, whose name was not ascerained, after Mr. Butler, of the "golden glasses." had spoken remarked:—

"Sir, I see that you are a gentiomen in search of 'facts." I wish to say here that the directors of the sixth avenue line desire to elevate the satus of their employes and deserve the support of the public. I think all my associates feel as I do, and wish to make the road worthy of public confidence and such that all can putronize it without lear of assault or insuit."

Some discussion followed between Mr. Butler and

Mr. Squires—We discharge instantly all men caught steating. We have our own men on the line the reporter as to the remandration of the men, and those dust it is to see that the " 'n an interruption the former gentleman sent Mr. Moore for one

Turney, a conductor, who was "conveniently" near, to prove that, having been on the road Five Years as an Honest conductors, he had saved at \$2.25 per day sunicient to purchase a homestead for \$4,000, which he subsequently sold for \$6,000. Turney—a venerable, old, sly Irishman—came into the presence of Mr. Buffer, and answered the latter's questions. The interview showed that Turner was "honest," and he declared that he had saved \$1,000 while on the police force, before he had entered the service of the road, and borrowed the balance of the amount necessary to purchase his homestead from a freend; that he had a son whose carnings amounted to \$300 per year, and that with this aid he was merely able to keep out of debt, with a salary of \$312 per year received from the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, Verily, as Mr. Buffer says, "Turney is honest"—perhaps too honest, to tell the truth. As a fitting made to the interview it may be stated that when Turney had repeated his story the venerable and unknown director aloresaid, who had retired under the shade of the window, apparently tired out and disgusted with the "audience," remarked to the conductor:—

"Mr. Turney, have you ever been an administrator Cistons:—

Dornamer vs. Catherwood.—Motion granted.

Toole vs. Dungan.—Motion granted. See memorandum for counsel.

Lette vs. Leste.—Motion to file an amended answer denied.

Asher v. The National Park Bank.—Motion for a new trial denied. See memorandum for counsel.

Noyes vs. Cordes.—Motion for a new trial denied, without costs.

"Mr. Turney, have you ever been an administrator

"Mr. Turney, have you ever been an administrator of an estate?"

Turney answered in the negative. Messrs. Moore and Baxter sat quietly in their seats, and around the lips of the "unknown director" played a peculiar smile of quiet satisfaction.

The raid of a reporter here closed, and in conclusion he would suggest that in view of the lact that certain men were appointed yesterday as conductors on certain roads of the city, it would be well for the presidents of the various ratiroads to photograph all their conductors and compare them with the laces that adorn the gallery over which Detective Captain James, of No. 30 Mulberry street, presides. Probably not one in three hundred or the conductors would be found in irving's gallery, but if one appointed yesterday is found, Captain James' gallery will be voted a public benefit.

IMPORTANT RESILUTION OF THE RAILWAY PRESIDENTS.

At a meeting of the presidents of the city railroads last evening the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That we will not employ on our several lines any applicant, either as driver or conductor, who comes to

Resolved. That we will not employ on our several lines any applicant, either as driver or conductor, who comes to us with political endorsement and without business letters.

A Way to Stop Insult and Rowdylsm in New

York Streets, Cars and "Busses." TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In certain emergencies extraordinary measures are necessarily taken to effect what could or would otherwise be accomplished by the powers that be, hence I would suggest through your columns, asking your advocacy of the same, the appointment of a "special police," to be comprised of gentlemen known to, say Judges Bediord, Hackett, Dowling and his Honor the Mayor, all or either of them, to serve without pay, and only to be provided by the police authorities, sheriff, City Marshal or Mayor with such badge or other authority as will enable them to make immediate arrest of any disturber of the peace on the streets, cars or on the omnibuses of this city, persons so appointed to have the same power of arrest as police officers, and to be only exempt so far as they (policemen) may be. To prevent the abuse of such power or its transfer they could readily have means of identification by an index roll of their names and signatures, copies of which could be lodged at each station house, and which they should be called on to verify at any station to which they should carry a prisoner. This would, in fact, be establishing a vigilance committee, but one inside the law, and no such recurrence of "Foster" cases would happen. There would then be no collusion between police and thieves, car conductors, drivers and experts, for each and every one thus assuming a vigilant's badge would necessarily become a conservator of law and order, and the thief, theives, rowdles and marderers would never know but that a large proportion of those around them were also "vigilants," Something must be done, and as our police cannot protect us (or do not) we must protect ourselves, as well as those near and dear to us. Can you suggest a better plan? If not, be pleased to call attention to the foregoing; and if his Holor the Mayor, as chief of the city, will swear in these specials ne, will find me one of the first to come forward.

Citilen, Of Wall Street. and his Honor the Mayor, all or either of them, to

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY. Adjudications in Involuntary Cases.

Herman Harris, Julius Brager, Charles F. Dodge, Investigation of Bankropts' Transactions After Their Discharge. Before Register Allen.

In the Bankruptcy of Frederic Berthrup and Augustus Dalzell.-In September, 1867, the above parties were adjudicated bankrupts on their own petition, owing debts to the amount of about \$300,000. They subsequently obtained their orders of \$300,000. They subsequently obtained their orders of discharge. An investigation is now commenced to ascertain whetaer any property has been concealed by the bankrupts from the assignees and to recover from certain parties property aleged to be deposited with them before the bankruptcy, in trand of the creditors. Messrs. B. Trask and Schmidt were examined by Edwin James, counsel for the assignees, as to their transactions with the bankrupts, the former deposing that his books had been burned and the latter stating that his dealings with them amounted to many thousand of deliars, but that he had not kept any books or memoranda. After a long investigation the case was adjourned.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Mutiny. Before Commissioner Shields. The United States vs. Wulliam Ryan, O'Donoghue and James Doyle,-The defendants are seamen on board the American ship William F. Storer. They are charged with making a riot or board by attempting to kill one of the crew named William Poole, and further with threatening the officers and refusing to obey them. The vessel is lying in quarantine and, as there is smallpox on board, the fleath Officer would not allow the captain and mate to come up and testify. The charge was accordingly preferred by one of the harbor police. The Commissioner held the accused in \$3,000 ball each for examination on Monday.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Action to Set Aside an Assessment for Paving Third Avenue between Yarkville and Har-

In re Rhineiander .- A portion of the Rhineiander estate comprises some vacant lots on Third avenue m the vicinity of Eighty-ninth street, and the same were assessed for paving the upper portion of the avenue, between Yorkville and Harlem. The present is an action to set aside this assessment. It was urged in favor of the motion to declare the assessment void that the ordinance under which the work was done was passed before the act of 1870 for the "improvement of the government of the city of New York," that the contract for the "improvement of the government of the city of New York," that the contract for the work was made before the passage of the latter act, and that the assessment was made subsequently. It was further stated that in the contract subpatient for laying new and re-laying old bridge stones on the cross walks the contractor charged for the work as thus done, that the advertisement required by law contained be found in two of the corporation papers, and that the act of 1840 provides, if the amount of the assessment is locreased by any fraud or irregularity, the amount of two provides, if the amount of assessment by application of the parties assessed. Before this act it was calimed that such fraud or irregularity absolutely rendered void the entire assessment; that the contract being made and the assessment made for not only the trap shock pavement directed by the ordinance, but for other work not authorized by it, that the same was irregular and must be declared void, and that under the act of 1870 a mere defined the continuous and in the title and, secondary, that it was not retroactive and could not react on a matter inflated before its passage. The counsel for the city insisted on the constitutionally of the act of 1870 in its application to the case and that reduction of the assessment was the most that could be done, although it was claimed there was no irregularity upon which application for such reduction could be based. The Court reserved its decision.

Before Judge McCunn.

Prederick W. Ford vs. Mary Ellen Ford.—This case, the full particulars of which, as also the proecceings at the recent trial, have been published, reached yesterday its finale. It will be remembered that the Judge granted a judgment of divorce imme-diately succeeding the trial. The case came up for a settlement of the decree and adjustnation of alla settlement of the decree and adjudication of allmony. The former part of the business was
promptly despatched, but on the other matter
there was quite an extended argument by the
opposing counsel. It appeared that the plaintiff
was in afreers \$250 for almony. Mr. Ford's lawyer
represented him as the victim of hard work, small
salary, and in lact, reduced to almost the extreme
point of impecuniosity. He said that fifty dollars
was the utmost his client could pay. For Mrs.
Ford it was urged that she was greatly in need
of this money, and, furner, that it was her just
due through the previous order of the Court. The
Judge was at first disposed to order payment of the
whole amount, but finally ordered the payment of
Osiy seventy-five dollars, the same to be given to
Mr. Demison, the defendant's lawyer, on next
Monday.

Decisions.

Hess vs. Phusing .- Order granted. Alfred Moron vs. Hamilton W. Shipman .- Same Augustus'L. Effert et al. vs. The Newark India Rubber Manufacturing Company .- Same. Kute A. Gatty et al. vr. Seth & Barnes. Same.

Daniel O'Leary es, Joseph W. Bradley.—Same.
Walworth vs. Walworth.—Same.
James S. Morgan vs. The New York Harbor Lightering Company.—Reference ordered.
A. D. Filley vs. W. C. Gilman.—Order granted.
By Judge Spencer.
Adam Roediger vs. John McIntyre et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Judge Loew yesterday rendered the following Ce-

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

A Ship Fight-South Street Ship Brokers a Duellists-Attempt to Seize a Vessel in the East River-The Verdiet -Special Sessions -

Saturday Scene.
Before Judges Dowling and Shandley. From sensations derived from "keno," "faro" and a multitude of other peculiar things, the public is now to be treated to a little diversion from those who "go down to the sea in ships" and bring the products of the East and the South for our specia benefit. On Tuesday last the case of Morgan vs. Tapscott was before this court, when the former charged the captain of the ship William Tapscott with attempting to

SHOOT HIM WITH A REVOLVER. The case was then dismissed on the ground that the attempt to shoot had not been proven. Both the men named in the suit are shipowners and merchants in this city. James T. Tapscott it appears, formerly owned the whole of the vessel; but some time ago he mortgaged twenty-seven forty-eighths to the firm of Morgan & Co. The ship was then away on a voyage; but before she returned Mr. Tapscott claims that he took the mortgage out of their hands, and that consequently the entire vessel was still his. Morgan claims, on the other hand, that the portion of the shand has not been taken out of their hands, and that, as they

hold three forty-eighths more than the half of the vessel-the half being twenty-fou: orty-eighthsthey were entitled, according to the. mortgage, to

vessel—the half being twenty-fou: orty-eighths—they were entitled, according to the mortgage, to enter upon and

Take Possession of the ship.

When the ship arrived in port they went down and told Captain Spencer, who was then in command, that he must deliver up the ship to them. He communicated with Tapscott, his employer, and the latter immediately told him he would hold him responsible if he allowed Messrs, Morgan's men on the ship. Morgan applied to the Supreme Court and obtained an order from Judge Brady for possession of the ship until the dispute between the parties should be settled. They went to the ship on the instructions of the order; but when they arrived there Mr. Tapscott was there, and as they approached he leaned over the railing at the stein and said, "ill shoot the first man who attempts to interfere with my property." A new phase of the case was presented yesterday, disclosing

MORE EXCITING INCIDENTS.

Morgan, being armed with the order obtained from Judge Brady, had instructed one William Armstrong, who resides at No. 23 Park avenue. Brooklyn, to take charge of the vessel in the interest of his firm. On the "4th of April last he proceeded with a number of others to the dock where the ship was lying, of Madison street, in the East river, and was about to take charge of her, when

A PLATOON OF POLICE ARRIVED, in accordance with the request of the owner. Tapscott, who had foreseen the difficulty. As Armstrong was about to go on the ship Mr. Tapscott said to the captain, "Have you a revolver here?" The latter nanded him one. Flourishing this (it was alleged) he struck Armstrong on the head with it and dared him to remain on the vessel. The sergeant of police went on board, and, after observing Tapscott with the pistol, he demanded it from him, returning it to the captain, after ward. A great crowd had collected on the dock, and caused considerable excitement at the time, but when Sergeant Crow learned that the chief difficulty was in the feud occasioned by Morgan entering a civil suit, he sent

punish James Gallagher, a man in the employ of deiendant, but the ammus was so clearly shown that
the Judge, with his usual good sense, advised a suspension of hostifities until the flag of truce sent by
Judge Brady should be withdrawn.

LOOK ON THIS SUNNE, THEN ON THAT.
The curtain having falsen upon this scene of
heavy tragedy the court was next treated to a little
of the serio-comic. Alexander Sawyer, a mean and
contemptible-looking rowdy, was charged by
Pairick Collier with stealing eight dollars and a half
from his sleeping apartment at 517 Fearl street on
Thursday morning last. Pat, who was the most
exact impersonation of a green Irishman, in dress,
speech and manner, stated that he had only arrived
from the "ould country jist the day afore the
tither; the money he tookt from his pants; pocket,
baing ivery sint he had in the wor-rid." He took
this room in conjunction with the prisoner, as it
was more economical than having a room by himsselt; for, "in good faith, yer honor," said Pat, "if I'd
taken the Astor House I could not have paid more
than thirty sints a night for it." Sawyer arose on
the morning in question, empited the contents of
Pat's purse into his own and went out, without
leaving the other a dime with which to buy a cup of
coffee.

Judge Shandley to prisoner—The Court is deter-

leaving the other a dime with which to buy a cap of colice.

Judge Shandley to prisoner—The Court is determined to punish such idle thieves as you. The poor emigrants who arrive in this city appear to be the prey for every kind of human vulture. Every trick is resorted to in order to fiece them. Now here is a sad case. This poor fellow mad landed here but one day, inexperienced and extremely poor; yet you did not hesitate to take from him every cent he possessed. The sentence of the Court is six months in the Pentientiary and a fine of fitty dollars; you to stand committed until the fine is paid.

John wilson was charged by Henry B. Davis, of 342 West Fourteenth street, with stealing a roll of oilcloth, valued at fifteen dollars. The prisoner admitted his galit, and was sent up for six months, to "fix it."

THE FORD DIVORCE CASE.

In the report of the Ford divorce suit, which appeared in the HERALD on Friday last, the name of James Wheeland appeared as that of one of the witnesses through an error. The testimony attri-buted to him was given by Robert Wick. Mr. Wheeland was not a witness in the case.

THE ERIE WAR.

The Attachment for Contempt Against Jay Gould.

The motion on the return to the writ of attachment against Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railway Company, for contempt in not producing the books and papers sie ified in the order of the Master, on the 14th of last month, was to have come on yesterday in the United States Ciruit Court before Judge Blatchford.

Mr. Gould was in court, and did not seem to be

quite at his case.

A powerful array of counsel on both sides was also in attendance.

Mr. Beach, counsel for Mr. Gould, said that the writ was returnable to-day. He desired to remark that Mr. Gould did not mend to offer the slightest disrespect or indignity to the Court, and, doubtless it had been brought to the notice of the Court that Mr. Gould had already fully compiled with the order of the Master, before whom he had produced the books and papers called for. The inquiry before the Master was not yet finished.

The Judge-Probably, under the circumstances, it would be better to suspend action for the present. Mr. Southmard said he had no desire to press the matter now; it would be for the Court to say what should be done.

Mr. Buckley suggested that all the motions in these matters, including the Coleman motion, should go over for two weeks.

go over for two weeks.

This suggestion was agreed to, and the subject

then dropped, STILL AFTER THE FAT MELTERS.

Captain Gunner, of the Nineteenth precinct, yes-

terday made a raid on two fat melung establishments in his war! which have been for some time past the cause of much complaint. That belonging street, was first visited, and the proprietor, together with all his men, arrested. The establishment of Louis F. Meyerrick, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fith streets, was then visited, and the proprietor of this also, with his men, taken. Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, held the proprietors to answer at the Special Sessions, and discharged the others. to Alexander B. Sears, No. 407 East Forty-fifth

THE DIAMOND SHUGGLING CASE.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

A Hunt After Informers' Moieties.

DETECTIVES LOCKING OUT FOR NO. 1.

The case of the United States vs. H. C. Justice

was heard yesterday before Commissioner Osborn.

The defendant is charged with having conspired with another to defraud the government by smug-gling a quantity of diamonds from Eugland into New Jersey. Some months ago, as aiready stated in the Herald, a young Englishman, named Augustus C. Radeiffe, came over to this country from London on board the steamer Java. At Euston square station, London, Radeliffe met the defendant Justice, who also was bound for America by the same steamer. They formed what may be termed a travelling acquaintance, and on the voyage Radcline opened his mind to Justice, telling him that he was a diamond dealer, that he had a quantity of diamonds on his person, and that he intended to dispose of them in the United States to the best advantage. When the steamer reached New York, both Radcliffe and Justice, and a third party named Esmond, who met the two former on the arrival of the steamer, drove to an uptown boarding house, where, as the testimony shows, Radeliffe engaged Esmond to travel through the country for him for the purpose of selling the smuggled diamonds. It appears that Radeliffe advanced money to both Justice and Esmond; but having stopped these supplies, he one fine morning lound himself in the clutches of Colonel Whitley, chief of the Secret Service Department, upon whom both Justice and Esmond had waited and given all the information they possessed respecting Radcliffe and his alleged smuggling operations. An examination into the case was subsequently had before Commissioner Osborn, who, upon the facts disclosed by the evidence, held Radciiffe to answer. Subsequently, however, Radciiffe was discharged on small ball; all his diamonds were returned to him on the payment of \$4,500 to the government, with the understanding that he would not be prosecuted for the offence of smuggling charged against him. Now the question is, how did Justice, who, upon the examination of Radcliffe, was the principal witness for the government, come to be arrested on this recent charge? It is alleged that the accusation has been got up against him by the detectives, who are reported to be in fear that he will put in an application for an "informer's" share of the "molties" in this transaction, which certainly does not look to be a clean one, and which, if the allegation made be true, reflects the greatest discredit on the Secret Service Department, and, through that department, upon the government. Justice emphatically states he is not in any sense an informer, and that he has no intention whatever of demanding an 'informer's share. As the case presents many singular aspects, we report in full, adding that the testimony offered yesterday before the Commissioners is an extraordinary illustration of how frequently it is songht to prostitute courts of justice to the greediness of ill-conditioned officials

him, returning it to the captain afterward. A great crowd had collected on the dock, and cansed considerable excitement at the time, but when Sergeant Crow learned that the chief difficulty was in the feud occasioned by Morgan entering a civil suit, he sent his men pack to the Seventh precinct station house, as he could only interfere in case a breach of the public peace was committed. The striking of Armstrong with the pistol was, therefore, the cause of the suit this morning, while last court day Morgan charged him with a cause of the suit this morning, while last court day Morgan charged him with a cause of the suit this morning, while last court day Morgan charged him with a cause of the suit this morning, while last court day Morgan charged him with a cause of the suit this morning, while last court day Morgan charged him with a cause of the suit this morning, while last court day Morgan charged him with a cause of the suit this morning, while last court day Morgan charged him with a cause of the suit the suit of the decision and punishment of crime. When the case of Justice was cailed on yesterday Min. W. F. kintzling appeared as counsel for the detection and punishment of crime. When the case of Justice was cailed on yesterday Min. W. F. kintzling appeared as counsel for the detection and punishment of crime. When the case of Justice was cailed on yesterday Min. W. F. kintzling appeared as counsel for the detection and punishment of crime.

TESTIRONY FOR THE FROSICCITION.

Augustus C. Radciline sworn, and examined by Mr. De Kay:—I live in Brooklyn: it know detendant; met him lives on the 24th Septemb r, 1870, at London, at the detection and punishment of crime.

When the case of Justice was cailed on yesterday Min. W. F. kintzling appeared as counsel for the detection and punishment of crime.

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TESTIRONY FOR THE FROSICCITION.

Augustus C. Radciline sworn, and examined by Mr board just as the vesser intrived in port; justice gave me up the papers a few days after; we came ashore together; we went to 67 Forty-eighth screet, to board with Justice; boarded there two or three months; the same night I arrived justice asked me to saow him the diamonds and I did so; be introduced me to Esmond to sell the diamonds for me: I engaged him; Justice became security for \$15,000 for Esmond for the diamonds I gave him to

for me; I engaged him; Justice became security for \$15.000 for ksmond for the damonds I gave him to scillfor me; I gave him the quarter portion of the diamonds to sell; several times I had some small pecuniary transactions with Justice.

Tals was objected to by counsel for defendant and ruled out by the Commissioner.

Witness—Justice was not to derive any profit from the sale of the diamonds; when he told me there was no duty on diamonds; when he told me there was no duty on diamonds; it look it for granted that what he said was true; I believed it was true; I knew it was wrong to smuggle the diamonds.

The witness was then cross-examined as to the charge made against him when he was held for trial and admitted to bail. He said all the diamonds that witness smuggled were returned to him on payment of a check for \$4,500, which was paid by Mr. Bradley to the government; the eneck was handed, he believed, to District Attorney Davis; witness understood that on the payment of that check the prosecution against him would be dropped; he did not know whether he would be tried or not; had no conversation with Colonel whitley but once since he (witness) had been arrested; Mr. Newcome came for witness to General Anthon's office, but did not tell him that had been arrested; Mr. Newcome came for witness to General Anthon's office, but did not tell him that

had been arrested; Mr. Newcome came for witness to General Anthon's office, but did not tell him that it he gave evidence against Justice it would be a beneau to him (witness); he knew now that he was a government witness, but could not tell waether his evidence would serve Justice or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kintzing—I am twenty-three years of age; I was brought up in the old country, in the diamond business, since I was thirteen or fourteen years of age; I was in business with my father, and travelled for him in England, ireland and scotland; I never in the old country was out of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the value of the diamonds was between \$5,000 and \$9,000; I bought them.

Q. Where did you get these diamonds; from whom did you buy them?

Oejected to by counsel for government. Objection sustained and exception taken.

Q. Do you mean to say that when you left your country you beneved this country imposed no duty on diamonds? A. Yes,

Q. Perfectly ignorant on that subject? A. Yes; when I went on board the ship, with the diamonds researched on my person, in a jocket book. I knew, from what Justice told me coming through Ireland, that there was a duty on diamonds in the United States; I believed what he said; I told Justice that I had the diamonds in an elastic stocking which I wore for varicose veins; he said that was a good way to carry them.

To the Commissioner—The object I had in coming to this country was to establish a business in diamonds the Commissioner—The object I had in coming to this country was to establish a business in diamonds the country was to establish a business in diamonds the country was to establish a business in diamonds the country was to establish a business in diamonds the country was to counsel for defendant—Since you have cothe to this country have you received diamonds through the post from London from your father?

monds through the post from London from your father?
Objected to by government counsel and objection sustained.
Witness—I have received a number of letters from my father; I received letters from him snortly after larrived here; I destroyed the greater portion of them.

my father; I received letters from him shortly after larrived here; I destroyed the greater portion of them.

Q. Did those letters that you received from your father contain any diamonds?

Objected to as entirely irrelevant and as tending to oriminate the witness.

Counsel for defendant said the Court of Appeals had held that when a man went on the stand counsel, on cross-examination, had a right to go in ly into his history, in order to determine the credibility of his testimony.

Counsel for government said, in reply, that if the matter inquired of had preceded the present transaction, he would not object to the question.

The Commissioner said he must rule out the question as not material to the 18sue.

Exception taken by counsel for defendant.

The next witness was F. C. Esmond, who gave the following testimony:—I live at No. 20 Eighth street; I am an agent for phanos and organs; I first met a. C. Radeline under the assumes hame of A. C. Chamberiain; I was introduced to him by Mr. Justice, who said, "This is Mr. Chamberiain;" this introduction took place on board the steamer Java, in this port; saw hadelife hand papers to Justice; Mr. Justice said if there was anything contraband in the papers he would not take them; Radelife said there was nothing contraband in the papers he would not take them; Radelife said there was nothing contraband in the papers, and then Justice took them; we then went to the boarding house, and for infree or four days after that I knew Radeliffe only by the name of Chamberlain; I had a conversation with Radelife about the diamonds and selling them; after I formed a contract with him for selling them; after I formed a contract with him for selling them; after I formed a contract with him for selling them; after I formed a contract with him for selling them; after I formed a contract with him for selling them; after I formed a contract with him for selling them; after I formed a contract with him for selling them; after I formed a contract with him for selling them; after I formed a

of the information I gave Colonel Whitley that Radcliffe was arrested.

At this stage the inquiry was postponed to Monday, Mr. Kintzing stating that he wished very much colonel Whitley to be in attendance. It was mentioned that Colonel whitley had gone to California, though it was said in reply to this remark that he was here yesterday. Mr. Kintzing also c implained that the government had not kept faith with Justice, having promised nim protection when he gave information against Radcling.

Mr. De Kay deuled the accuracy of this statement. The Commissioner said he understood that some such promise had been made to Esmond, but not to Justice.

And thus this extraordinary matter decrease.

And thus this extraordinary matter dropped for the day.

THE BONARD WILL CASE

A Friend to the Dumb Brute-Bequest of \$150,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals- he Will Disputed-Heary

Bergh on the Alert-The Champion of the Society in the Surrogate's Court.

The famous Bonard will case was called yesterday again before Surrogate Hutchings. It will be remembered that the late Mr. Louis Bonard made two wills within two weeks of each other. In the first will be bequeathed all his property-real and personal, to the amount of \$150,000—to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the exception of \$40,000. Thirty thousand dollars of this latter he bequeathed to a gentleman named Walter Jones, and the remaining \$10,000 fell to the lot of a person named William R. Bell. This will was made about the beginning of February; but on the 14th of the same month Mr. Bonard repented of his first disposition of his property. He told those

about him that
HE WAS NOT SATISFIED

with the document which he had signed before, and that it should not be his last will and testament. He further stated that Mr. Jones and Bell were harpies, and that there was too much grasping on their part. He said he would make a new will, and, the mild face of Mr. Bergh, and visions of tortured car horses and nowling rat its, no doubt, looming up before him, he determined to leave all his property to the society which throws its sheltering arms over the dumb brute, and whose very name is a terror to savage drivers, dog fighters, et hoc genus omne. Accordingly, in St. Vincent's Hospital. Eleventh street and Seventh avenue, on the 14th of

February last, he MADE A SECOND WILL, and devised the whole of the \$150,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Messrs. Walter Jones and Bell dispute the second will, on the ground that the deceased was not in his right mind at the time he made it, and that some undue influence had been brought to bear. Messrs. Elbridge W. Gerry and William A. Boyd appeared for the proponents of the second will bequeathing all the property to the Protective Society; ex-Judge John K. Porter an able associates for the proponents of the first will on behalf of Messrs, Walter Jones and Bell, and Coudert Brothers, who represented the unknown nears in France, were themselves represented by Mr. Foster. Mr. Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

seives represented by Mr. Foster. Mr. Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

LOKING AS MILD and as contented as though he had just relieved some jaded, galled hack, or made a successful raid on a rat pit, sat beside his counsel and evidently was not altogether indifferent to the financial condition of his pet society.

Mr. Foster, on ocualf of the Coudert Brothers, said that ne would wish that the case should be allowed to remain over until next Saturday. The counsel for all the proponents, he believed, consense if or all the proponents in the supposed heirs in France was a Mademoisele Josephine Bonard. She was, he said, the niece of the deceased, who was himself a native of France. He asked for the adjournment for a week for the convenience of the Coudert Brothers, in order that they might be able to file their objections. However, he said that in the meantume he would have no objection that the formal examination of the subscribing witnesses, should be gone on with.

Mr. Mermoud, one of the subscribing witnesses, then testified that he resided at No. 116 Prince street. He said he knew the late Mr. Louis Bonard singe he was lifteen years old; he remembered the 14th of Foormary, 1871, and on that day he said he saw the deceased at St. Vincent's Hospital, at the corner of Eleventh street and Seventh avenue, in the city of New York; the paper produced was signed by deceased on that day; the signature to it was his: Mr. John G. Boyd, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Grav and several other subscribing witnesses were in the room; the paper in question, he said, was the last will and testament, and was dated the 14th day of February last; the will on that oc

It to be his last will and testament. He further said that at the time he—the deceased—signed the will be believed him to be perfectly rational; he appeared to perfectly comprehend what was said to him and what was said to him and what was said to the deceased also appeared to comprehend the re-lations which he bore to the persons mentioned in the document above mentioned. He appeared to have all the particulars most fully before his mind

the deceased also appeared to comprehend the relations which he bore to the persons mentioned in
the document above mentioned. He appeared to
have all the particulars most fully before his mind
at the time he signed the will.

Mr. Sage testified that he knew the late Mr. Lonis
Bonard; he saw him, he said, at St. Vincent's flospital, in this city, on the l4th of February in the present year; the witness dentified the signature of
Lonis Bonard, who signed the will in the presence
of witness; he said that he himself signed the will
at the request of the deceased, and in presence of
each other; the witness said that he neard Mr.
Bonard bimself dictate the terms of the will; in the
opinion of the witness said that he neard Mr.
Bonard bimself dictate the terms of the will; in the
opinion of the witness the deceased was at the time
of the signing of the will sound in his mind, and
perfectly capable of disposing of his real and personal property; the deceased appeared to be under
no restraint or excitement; in fact he considered
nim capable of transacting ordinary business.

Thomas Waiter Hartfield deposed that he resided
at 2? Pre-ident street, Brooklyn, on the l4th of February last; on the lath and l4th of that month he
saw the late Mr. Louis Bonard at the St. Vincent's
Hospital in this city; Mr. Bonard, ne said, died on
the 21st of February, seven days after he made the
will, at the same place; he recognized the signature
of Mr. Louis Bonard attached to the document produced; that signature was made in the presence of
the witness, and he

Was requested to Sign The Will.

by Louis Bonard; witnesses identified the signature which he attached to the will, in the
presence and in the presence of the other subscribing witnesses; the latter all signed the will, he said,
at the request of Mr. Louis Bonard himself, and in
his presence; the witness nere gave the names of
the witnesses present on the occasion in the room of
the deceased. Mr. Fairenial, special reserver of
the deceased. Mr. Fairenial, special re

document spoken of above was not the last will and testament of the deceased; that

IT WAS NOT TESTED according to the strict requirements of the statute, and that, therefore, that instrument must be considered until and void. The allegations further affirm that the bequesting of the property to an incorporated society was assumed, and that this society was not at the time of such bequest authorized to take the bequests. The contestants of this second will are very numerous, most of whom are supposed to oe in France. Arr. Waiter Jones owes a bond of \$25,000 to the estate, on which he has paid interest for some considerable time. After the testimony of the subscribing withesses had been taken, Mr. Gerry asked the Surrogate if he would direct the further hearing of the case until Saturday next and that the Couciert brothers be requested to nie their objections before that any.

Surrogate Huchings said that no other allegations except those from the Couciert brothers would be received or filed on behalf of the unknown heirs in France, and that copies of those allegations must be served on Messrs, Gerry and Boyd before Weanesday.

The further nearing of the case was then post-

day.

The further nearing of the case was then post-poned until Saturday next, and Mr. Bergh again went forth on his charitable mission.

COAL TUROUGH THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The trade over this canal is now very brisk. The Camberiand Alleghanian says there were cleated at the Cumberland of noise within the month of April, just closed, 955 boats, carrying 105,751 tons of coal, 201 tons of fire brick, 1,342 bushels of potatoes, 23,230 feet of immer, and 1855 tons of sundries. The coal shipmen is were 23,550 tons in excess of those of the corresponding month last year, and 7,765 tons greater than for the month of May last which showed the largest month's business in the history of the canal previous to that of the faonth lust closed.